

THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

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LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

Office, on Market Street.

VOLUME III.

PORTSMOUTH, O., MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1850.

NUMBER 15.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Blanks! Blanks!!

An assortment of blanks of various kinds such as Warrants, Quit-Claims and Mortgages Deeds, Subpoenas, Summons, Executions Attachments, and other Justice's blanks, constantly on hand at this office.

BANKING OFFICE

KINNEY & TRACY!

KINNEY & TRACY have opened an office for discount and deposits, on Front street, four doors below the U. S. Hotel. Interest allowed on deposits, payable on demand. Gold, silver, and uncurrent notes bought and sold. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. May 13, 1850.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

East side of Market, one door from Front street

DUGAN & MACKOY,

Exchange Brokers, LOAN money collect notes and drafts, buy and sell Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, receive money on deposit allowing interest on the same, payable on demand. January 2, 1849--40.

SUMS OF MONEY

LARGE and small, transmitted at all times, to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland. DUGAN & MACKOY, Exchange Brokers, East side of Market, one door from Front st. Portsmouth, O., Oct. 17, '49--28fr.

New Hat and Cap MANUFACTORY!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ONE DOOR WEST OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE Portsmouth, Ohio

S. R. ROSS, WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION AND FRODUE MERCHANT,

AND FORWARDER, FRONT ST., PORTSMOUTH OHIO

A full and complete assortment of Teal Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Nails, Iron, Coffee Molasses, Powder, Cordage, &c., always on hand, at Eastern Wholesale prices. Particular attention given to orders Portsmouth, May 8, 1848. ff.

F. J. OAKES. A. W. BUSKIRK. OAKES & BUSKIRK, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Dealers in Rectified, Whiskey, Foreign AND

Domestic Liquors. NO. 6, Front Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

We hope by strict attention to business and due observance of the wants of our customers, and the public generally, to receive continuance of that very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm, for which we are very much obliged. January 2, 1849--239

A CARD.

As the cessation of sickness and the completion of the bridge across the Scioto, indicate revival of business, the Proprietor of the FRANKLIN HOUSE,

has made arrangements to supply the increasing wants of the travelling public. The abundance of the market will enable him, at all times, to keep his table well supplied, and those who patronize him may rely upon being well accommodated at the most reasonable rates.

A few more steady boarders, with or without lodging, will find it for their interest to make the Franklin House their home. R. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. Portsmouth, Aug. 21, 1849--20 wt.

WILLIAM MCCOMB,

MANUFACTURER OF Silk, Beaver, Brush and Tampico Hats. One door west of the corner of Court and Second streets.

Summer Hats.

THE subscriber now has on hand and is finishing a superior quality of Hats of the latest styles and of every variety adapted to the season. Also, Children's Hats and Caps, of every beautiful form & now on hand, all of which will be sold singly or by the dozen, on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. D WOLFORD, Front street, Portsmouth, April 29, '50

R. LLOYD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Leather and Shoe Findings.

I AM now receiving my Spring Stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Leather and Shoe Findings, together with a large and beautiful assortment of Carpet Bags and Satchels, which were selected with great care.

Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be bought from the Mountains. RICHARD LLOYD, Store on the Big Run Road. Portsmouth, March 19, 1850--50.

WAYS on hand S. F. FLOUR, No. 1 and 2. Warranted to be of good quality. C. A. M. DAMIRIN. December 10, 1849--92

Business Directory

GROCERS & PRODUCE DEALERS. S. R. Ross, Front street, 5 doors below Market. Oakes & Buskirk, No. 6, Front street, above Market.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS & GROCERS. Davis & Smith, East side of Market street. McDowell & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets.

PHYSICIANS. Dr. J. M. Shackelford, Residence on Fourth above Court. Dr. Wm. McDowell, Office on Front, 3 doors above Market. Dr. J. Corson, Residence on Court, between 4th and 5th sts.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Edward W. Jordan, Market Street, next door to the Bank. W. A. Hutchins, Market Street, next door to the Bank.

BANKERS. P. Kinney & Co., Front, half way between Market & Jefferson Dugan & Mackoy, East side of Market, 1 door from Front street

INSURANCE COMPANIES Portsmouth Insurance Company, Front, in J. Ledwick & Son's Store.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. Wm. Elden & Co., East side Market, between Front & Second Lodwick & Son, No. 66 Front, above Jefferson. Wm. Wittenmyer, Front street, corner of the Alley above Market.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. J. L. M'Vey & Co., Front, 53 Flaxseed Row. Shackelford & Crichton, Front, below Jefferson.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. S. Wells, Front, one door below Court.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER. John Clugsten, Front, one door above Kinney's.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES. J. B. & S. P. Nickels, West side Market, between Front & Second Benjamin Wilson, No. 1, Jefferson street.

MERCHANT TAILORS. A. C. Davis, Front Street, below U. S. Hotel. Miller & Elsas, Corner of Front and Jefferson.

BOOTS & SHOES. M. Kehoe, Front, two doors below Jefferson.

HATS AND CAPS. D. Wolford, Front street, one door below Franklin House

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. J. M. Teagarden, Over No. 3, Jefferson street.

JOB PRINTING AT THE INQUIRER OFFICE.

HAVING recently procured an Extensive and Splendid Assortment of

FANCY AND JOB TYPE.

We are prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at short notice, all kinds of SHOW BILLS, HAND BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c.

With a new and beautiful font of

Script, And also one of Secretary Type, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Legal and Business Blanks.

We shall always keep on hand a full assortment of Land conveyances, Bills of Lading, Promissory notes, &c., got up after the most approved forms, which we will sell by the single sheet or quire, at prices, for the most part, as low as they can be procured in Cincinnati. Having been at considerable expense, from a desire to have the above named kinds of work executed as well in our town as they can be in larger places, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

P. H. MURRAY & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Grates, Castings and Hollow-ware, MANUFACTURERS OF Copper, Zinc, Sheet-iron, and Tin-ware, WEST SIDE OF MARKET STREET, Portsmouth, Ohio.

We invite Country merchants, Furnace men, and citizens generally, to call and examine our stock. All orders promptly attended to. Job Work executed with neatness and despatch. Portsmouth, Sept. 18, '49--24wt.

JNO. McDOWELL Jr., Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT, NEW ORLEANS.

Land Office Agency. PERSONS wishing to enter land at the Land Office in Chillicothe, O., can have attended to, and save both time and money by calling on, DUGAN & MACKOY, Farmers' and Mechanics' Exchange, Portsmouth, Nov. 27, '49--34fr.

CINCINNATI HOTEL. ISAAC MARCHANT. D. T. MORRIS.

MARCHANT & MORRIS, Proprietors. S. of Broadway and Front streets, immediately opposite the steamboat landing, and adjacent to the Railroad Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The house having undergone a thorough repair, the proprietors are prepared and determined to accommodate the travelling public in a satisfactory manner. April 27 '50--4

Confession of Professor Webster.

Boston, July 2.

At the meeting of the Council this morning, the case of Professor Webster was referred to a committee. Before the Committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman.

The Rev. gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintance with Professor Webster, before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visit, he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him for his own well-being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request, by making a statement which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council. It was in substance as follows:

On Tuesday, Nov. 20th, I sent a note to Dr. Parkman, it was handed to Littlefield, and was unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call on me, as he had become quite importunate about his debt. I wished to gain time. I did not expect to be able to pay him on Friday.

My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present--to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offended him, to throw myself upon his mercy, to beg for further time and indulgence for the sake of my family, if not for myself, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday, he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it, therefore I called at his house on that morning (Friday) between 8 and 9 to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half past 1, my lecture closing at 1. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare, for it was necessary for me to have my time and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came accordingly between 1 and 2 o'clock, entering at the lecture-room door. I was removing some glass from my lecture-room table into the room in the rear called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy, "Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?" I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman," and was then beginning to state my condition and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence,--he called me scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on the most bitter taunts and reproaches. While he was speaking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hosack, written many years ago, and congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry.

"You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said.

At first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview--but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up--I forgot everything and it nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesturing in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face--in my fury I seized whatever was handiest--it was a stick of wood--and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care where I should hit him, or how hard or what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head and there was nothing to break the force of the blow; he fell instantly on the pavement; there was no second blow; he did not move. I stooped down over him and he seemed to be lifeless, blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect; perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them--the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below--and then, what was I to do? I never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and the concealment of the body, on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body in the private room adjoining; then I took off the clothes and began putting them into the fire which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket-book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pocket nor remove anything except the watch. I saw that or the chain of it hanging out. I took it and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room, by setting the body partially erect against the

corner, and by getting up into the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it up there; it was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done as a work of terrible and desperate necessity.

The only instrument was the knife found by the officers in the tea chest, which I kept for cutting corks. I made no use of the Turkish knife as it was called at the trial; that had long been kept on my parlor mantle piece in Cambridge, as a curious ornament. My daughters frequently cleaned it--hence the marks of oil and whitening found on it. I had lately brought it into Boston to get the silver sheath repaired. While dismembering the body, a stream of Cochituate water was running through the sink, carrying off the blood in a pipe that passed down through the lower laboratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe, for the ceiling below was stained immediately around it.

There was a fire burning in the furnace of the lower laboratory. Littlefield was mistaken in thinking there had never been a fire there--he had probably never kindled one, but I have done it myself several times. I had done it that day for the purpose of making oxygen gas. The head and viscera were put into that furnace that day and the fuel heaped on. I did not examine at night to see to what degree they were consumed. Some of the extremities were put in I believe on that day, the pelvis and some of the limbs perhaps, were put under the lid of the lecture room table, in what is called the well, a deep sink lined with lead--a stream of Cochituate was turned into it and kept running through it all Friday night. The thorax was put in a similar well, in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water and threw in a quantity of Potash, which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday, when the body had been all disposed of, I cleared away all traces of what had been done. I think the sick with which the fatal blow had been struck, proved to be a piece of the stump of a large grape vine--say 2 inches in diameter, and 2 feet long--it was one of several pieces which I had carried in from Cambridge long before for the purpose of showing the effect of certain chemical fluids in coloring wood by being absorbed into the pores; the grape vine being a very porous wood, was well adapted to this purpose; another longer stick had been used as intended and exhibited to the students, this one had not been used--I put it into the fire--I took up the two notes, either from the table or the floor. I think the table close by where Dr. P. had fallen. I seized an old metallic pen lying on the table, dashed it across the ace and through the signatures, and put them in my pocket. I do not know why I did this rather than put them in the fire--or I had not considered for a moment, what effect either mode of disposing of them would have on the mortgage or my indebtedness to Dr. P. and the other persons interested. And I had not yet given a single thought to the question as to what account I should give of the objects or result of my interview with Dr. Parkman. I never saw the sledge hammer spoken of by Littlefield; never knew of its existence, at least I have no recollection of it. I left the College to go home as late as six o'clock. I collected myself as well as I could, that I might meet my family and others with composure. On Saturday I visited my room at the College, but made no change in the disposition of the remains, and laid no plans as to my future course. On Saturday evening I read the notice in the "Transcript" respecting the disappearance--I was then deeply impressed with the necessity of taking some good steps to the character of my interview with Parkman, for I saw that it must become known that I had such an unusual note on Tuesday, and on Friday had myself called at his house in open day and had received the arrangement, and had been seen, and probably been overheard by the man-servant, and I knew not how many persons Dr. P. might have been seen entering my rooms, or how many persons he might have told by the way where he was going. The interview would in all probability be known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question exercised me much, but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston and be the first to declare myself the person as yet unknown, with whom Dr. Parkman had made the appointment; I would take the ground that I had invited him to the College to pay him money, and that I paid it accordingly; I paid upon the sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which it appears I lost erroneously. If I had thought of this course earlier I should not have deposited Littlefield's check for \$90 in the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but should have supplied it as going so far to make up the sum which I was to have professed to have paid the day before, and which Littlefield knew I had by me at the hour of interview; it had not occurred to me that I should ever show the notes cancelled in proof of it, or I should have destroyed the large note and let it be inferred that it was gone with the missing man, and I should only have kept the small one, which was all that I could pretend to be paid. My single thought was concealment and safety--everything else was incidental to that. I was in no state to consider my ulterior pecuniary interest. Money, though I needed it so much, was of no account with me in that condition of mind. If I had designed or premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman in order to get the possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have deposited Littlefield's check the next day but I should have made some show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the bank and taken occasion to mention to the cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. P. and

the same to Hanelmen when I borrowed the \$10. I should have remarked that I was so much short of a large sum that I was to pay Parkman, I borrowed the money of Hanelman as mere pocket money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. P. I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it, and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the college would be full of students and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others for that was the hour just after the lecture, at which persons having business with me or in my rooms were always directed to call.

I locked into my room on Sunday afternoon, but did nothing. After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well, and threw them into the vault under the privy--I took the thorax from the well below and packed it in the tea chest, as found--my own impression has been, that this was not done until after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday; but Kingsley's testimony shows that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the thorax had been made by the knife. At the time of removing the viscera on Wednesday, I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furnace below, having first poked down the ashes. Some of the limbs, I cannot remember which or how many, were consumed at that time. This was the last I had to do with the remains. The tin box was designed to receive the thorax, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The fish-hooks tied up as grapples were to be used for drawing up the parts in the vault, whenever I should determine how to dispose of them, and yet strange enough, I had a confused double object in ordering the box, and making the grapples, I had intended to get such things to send to Fayal; the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the salt water and the sea air, and the hooks to be used there in obtaining Coralline plants from the sea.

It was this previously intended use of them that suggested, and mixed itself up with the idea of the other application. I doubt, even now, to which use they would have been applied: I had not used the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tin put into the tea chest was taken from a barrel of it, that had been in the laboratory for some time; the box of ten brought in on Monday was not used nor intended to be used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me a long time ago, for experiments in tanning, and was sent in by the family to get it out of the way. It being sent in just at that time, was accidental. I was not aware that I had put the knife in the chest. The stick found in the saucer of ink, was for making coarse diagrams on cloth. The pencil of filed keys had been used long ago by me, in Fruit street, and thrown carelessly into a drawer. I never examined them, and do not know whether they would fit any of the locks of the college or not. If there were other keys, fitting doors with which I had nothing to do, I supposed they must have been all duplicates or keys of other locks, left there by the mechanics or jailor. I know nothing about them and should never be likely to notice them amongst the multitude of articles, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms. The janitor had furnished me with a key to the dissecting room, for the admission of Medical friends visiting the College, but I had never used it. The attic acid on the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, but was dropped by accident. When the officers called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest, or whether a more strict search of my rooms was to be had, the latter hypothesis being hardly appalling than the former. When I found that the carriage was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage I took a dose of strychnine from my pocket and swallowed it. I had prepared it in the shape of a pill before I left my laboratory on the 23d. I thought I could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose. The state of my nervous system probably defeated its action partially. The effects of the poison were terrible beyond description. It was in operation at the college, and before I went there, but most severely afterwards. I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trial, the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundle referred to in the letter obtained by the jailor contained only a bottle of citric acid for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I had purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which it was presumed was to be used in removing blood-stains. I wish the pencil to be kept untroubled, that it may be shown, if there should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased. I have drawn up in separate papers an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, 23d, and of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissecting room, I think that Littlefield's testimony at the trial, put too strongly my words about having settled with Dr. P.; who never I did say of the kind, was in the hope I entertained that I should be able to pacify Doctor Parkman, and make some arrangement with him--and was said in order to quiet Littlefield, who was becoming restive, at the solicitation of Dr. Parkman.

After Dr. W. had stated the acts recorded above, on the 23d May, this question, with all the earnestness, solemnity, and authority of tone that Dr. P. was master of, he thus addressed him: Dr. Webster, in all probability your days are numbered; you cannot, you dare not speak falsely to me now; you must not die with a lie in your mouth; so prove to yourself that your repentance for the sins of your past life is sincere; tell me the truth then, a confidence to be kept secret during your life time and as much longer as my regard for the happiness of your family shall seem to me to require, and the interest of truth and justice to permit--search to the bottom of your heart for the history of your motives, and tell me before God, did it never occur to you before the death of Dr. Parkman, that his death, if you could bring it to pass, would be of great advantage to you, or at least that personal injury to him might possibly be the result of your expected conference with him?

As a dying man I charge you to answer me truly and exactly, or else be silent, had you not such a thought. "No, never," said he, with energy and feeling. "As I live, and as God is my witness, never! I was no more capable of such a thought than one of my innocent children; I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. until the moment the blow was struck. Dr. P. was extremely severe and sharp, the most provoking of men, and I am irritable and passionate; a quick handed and brief violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my life; I was an only child, much indulged, and I have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this." But you notified Dr. Parkman to meet you at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him when you knew you had not the means? "No," he replied, I did not tell him that I would pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him so, except my own words spoken after his disappearance, and after I had determined to take the ground that I had paid him; those words were of the miserable tissue of falsehood to which I was committed from the moment I had begun to conceal the homicide--I never had a thought of injuring Dr. Parkman. This was accompanied by the statement which Professor Webster attempts to explain as to his seeing Littlefield sending for blood and of inquiring about gases from the vault--after receiving the statement Dr. Putnam proceeded to argue its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was still pending. Also that Prof. Webster's estate was worth several thousands of dollars, and that he was not in such a straight as to commit such a crime deliberately. The previous petition from Professor Webster, protesting his innocence and praying for absolute pardon, he said, was got up by his family, who were unwavering in the belief of his innocence, until his confession was communicated to them about a week since.

He concluded in asserting his belief that the confession was true. Members of the Council have retained a copy of the petition previously presented and withdrawn by the advice of Dr. Putnam, which will probably be published.

Columbus Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, July 5.

The term of office of the Judges of the supreme and common pleas courts continued to be the subject of discussion in the convention the whole of to-day, and it yet remains an open question for spouting to-morrow.

Mr. Green, of Ross, this morning asked and obtained leave to withdraw his proposition to fill the blank in the 6th section, with the word "eight," which would make eight years, the term for which those officers should be elected. The question then turned upon inserting the word six--five and four also being named. I think five will prevail, after awhile--can't tell when, perhaps to-morrow, and perhaps not till sometime next week.

The debate to-day, assumed considerable of a party aspect, and there was some pretty sharp shooting from both sides of the House. Mr. Reemelin, who is always "on hand with a pocket full of rocks" in any emergency, found it necessary to fling them in every direction, in order to keep even on the occasion. He had Gen. Mason, Nash, of Gallia, Green, of Ross, and Smith, of Warren, all down upon him like a "thousand of brick," and, as I presume you are aware, one of those gentlemen is a full team. They all advocated long terms, though not shorter than four years. Mr. Archbold was willing to go as far as five, but preferred four. About the only point in the debate is this: shall the judges be brought within the immediate control of popular opinion, or shall they be independent--being contented on one side that to bring them within the immediate control of public opinion, will prevent an impartial administration of justice, in accordance with the law and its spirit.

The committee on Banks and the currency reported to-day. There were three reports--one from the majority, and two from the minority, and the majority and one of the minority reports, were accompanied with somewhat lengthy written arguments, all of which were laid on the table, and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The majority report goes for the immediate destruction of all Banks.

Yours, &c.

ZED.

COLUMBUS, July 6.

To-day is the end of the ninth week of the labors of the Constitutional Convention, and here the question will naturally arise, what has been done? Not one single paragraph--nay, not one single line, has yet been settled or agreed upon as a part of the new constitution! There are eighteen standing and two select committees of the convention, all of which have to make reports to be acted upon in committee of the whole and in convention. Fourteen of those committees have reported, and six of those reports have been discussed in committee of the whole,--but none of them in convention, where deliberation and final action must be had on them. And the most important report--the one before which all the rest divide into insignificance, in the opinion of some members, was not made until last Friday, and when it comes up we may look out for at least one month's discussion on it; and we may also look out for some sharp shooting about that time. I allude to the report on banking and the currency. Another report which will elicit a great deal of discussion, will be that on the Elective Franchise; for as you are aware, the darkies, and also some of the fair sex, demand the right to vote, and they all have their friends.

The committee of the whole, this morning, fixed the term of the judicial officers of the State at five years instead of seven, as heretofore, and as reported by the Judiciary committee. That single amendment embraces every man that has been sworn this week! Various other propo-